

义务教育

高二英语正误 辨析及练习



中国致公出版社

高二英语

正误辨析及练习

主编 朱 麟
编著 王耀文 任俊生
王 平 杨 春
傅鸣武 林 文
吴 鸣

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高二英语正误辨析及练习

本书编写组

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前 言

我国的青少年开始学习英语时，已经使用了十多年的汉语，他们对母语已经相当熟悉。现在，他们接触到属于不同语系的另一种语言，自然感到陌生和不习惯，常常错误百出，例如，他们学了 you, student, are 这样几个单词以后，于是，“你是学生吗？”这句话他们便很容易用英语说成：you are student? 这里便出现了语序上的问题，冠词的使用问题，在笔语中还有大、小写的问题。所以，青少年英语学习伊始，就应当尽可能摆脱母语的习影响，用心去领会英语本身表达思想的方式，去掌握英语自身的特点和规律。这里应当注意的是：要通过英语学英语，慢慢地学会用英语表达思想，而不是套用汉语的方式，用英语单词去拼凑意思。我们说克服母语的习影响，并不是说学好汉语对学习英语会造成阻碍。正相反，良好的汉语基础对学习英语至关重要。

为了帮助同学们学好纯正的英语，少犯错误，少走弯路，我们特编写了此套书。这套书共分六个分册，分别包含中学各年级的英语教学内容。将平时同学们在口语和笔语中常犯的错误加以集中整理，使之典型化，分门别类进行误、正对比，辅以译文和简析，力求通过一个例句说明一类问题，总结规律，起到举一反三的作用。为了让同学们对所说明的问题有更深的印象，以便能在今后的语言实践中运用这些规律，我们在各章节后编排了适当的练习。希望同学们在阅读各章内容之后，认真地做好这些练习。

学好英语，正确地使用英语，是同学们的一项长期任务。

但愿这套书能在你学习英语的进程中起到促进作用。

参加这套书编写工作的都是长期工作在英语教学第一线上的特级教师、高级教师以及有突出成绩的中青年教师。由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免缺点和错误,请读者不吝指正。

朱 麟

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目 录

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| 一 | 冠词、名词及主谓一致、代词、数词 | (1) |
| | Exercise(1) | (35) |
| 二 | 介词 | (43) |
| | Exercise(2) | (60) |
| 三 | 形容词、副词及其比较等级 | (62) |
| | Exercise(3) | (100) |
| 四 | 连词及从句 | (105) |
| | Exercise(4) | (118) |
| 五 | 动词 | (122) |
| | Exercise(5) | (257) |
| | Key to Exercises | (273) |

一 冠词、名词及主谓一致、代词、数词

- × His voice tells us that he comes from Guangdong.
- ✓ His accent tells us that he comes from Guangdong.

他的口音使我们知道他是广东人。

【简析】voice 指声带振动产生的“声音、嗓音”，比如：I've lost my voice as the result of a bad cold. (我因为重感冒，嗓子哑了。) The human voice can express every possible kind of feeling. (人类的声音能够表达各种感情。) accent 指讲话的“腔调、口音”。比如：She speaks with a strong Shanghai accent. (她讲话带有很重的上海口音。)

- × Can you give me an advice on how to learn English?
- ✓ Can you give me some advice on how to learn English?
- ✓ Can you give me a piece of advice on how to learn English?

您能就如何学习英语给我提一些/一条建议吗？

【简析】advice 是不可数名词。类似的还有 health, weather, English, news, progress, research, luggage, rice, information, travel, furniture 等。比如：His wife is in very good health. (他的妻子身体很好。) She likes travel. (她喜欢旅行。) We've made much progress. (我们已取得了很大的进步。)

- × He asked my advice about the poem he had written.
- ✓ He asked my opinion about the poem he had written.

他要我就他写的诗提些意见。

【简析】opinion 指对事物的“意见、看法”，对某一事物作一估价。比如：What is your opinion of that boy? (你对那个孩子的看法怎样?) advice 指纯粹为帮助别人而提出的“意见、劝告”，可能是提出 advice 的人的

“经验、体会”等。比如：You should follow the doctor's advice and lie in bed and have a good rest. (你应该遵照医生的意见，卧床休息。) The author gave the actress some advice about the way of her acting this play. (那位作家就如何演这部剧给这位女演员提了一些意见。)

× An accident happened between Jane and her boy-friend yesterday.

✓ An incident happened between Jane and her boy-friend yesterday.

简与她男朋友之间昨晚发生了一点不愉快。

【简析】accident 指交通事故、意外事故等。比如：I have had an accident in the kitchen and broken all the glasses. (我在厨房里遇到了意外，把所有的玻璃杯都打坏了。) The students got back without accident. (学生们都安全地返校了。) incident 指微不足道的“争端，冲突”，乃至像“战争、政变”等事件。比如：He told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr Crossett's class. (他给我讲了他上学第一天时发生在克罗塞特先生课堂上的一件小事。) frontier incident (边境冲突)。

× Don't judge by looks.

✓ Don't judge by appearances.

不要根据外表来判断好坏。

【简析】appearance 指不涉及事物实质的外在印象，“外表、外貌”，总体上给人留下的“印象”。比如：We must do something to improve the appearance of our campus. (我们应该努力改进校园的面貌。) His appearance is very neat. (他外表很整洁。) look 的单数指“表情、神气”，复数 looks 纯指“相貌”。比如：Good looks alone cannot make an actor. (只凭相貌好是不能成为演员的。) Our hometown has taken on a new look. (我们家乡呈现出一派新气象。)

× I dislike her unfriendly opinion.

✓ I dislike her unfriendly attitude.

我讨厌她那种不友好的态度。

【简析】attitude 指待人接物时所持有的一种“态度”。比如:He stood there in a threatening attitude. (他非常害怕地站在那儿。)What is your attitude towards this question? (你对这个问题有什么看法?)opinion 意思是“意见、主张、看法”,表示对所谈论的事物或人的“评价”。比如:Those are my opinions about the affair. (那些就是我对这件事的意见。)The readers have a high opinion of his latest novel. (读者对他最近那部小说评价很高。)in one's opinion (依照某人的看法)。

× I'm feeling hot and want to take bath.

✓ I'm feeling hot and want to take a bath.

我觉得很热,想去洗澡。

【简析】bath 作名词用时,要说 take/have a bath,这里不定冠词 a 属于习惯用法,是“一次”的意思,不能没有,也不能用 one 代替。英国人还用 bath 作动词,比如:It's your turn to bath the baby. (现在轮到你给孩子洗澡了。)美国人说 bathe the baby. 在非常正式的英国英语里用 bathe 表示 swim“游泳”的意思,比如:Let's go to the river to bathe. (我们去河里去游泳吧!),一般情况下我们说 have a swim, go for a swim, go swimming 或 go to swim. 在美国英语中 bathe 也作及物动词用。比如:Your eyes are very red—you ought to bathe them. (你两眼通红——你去用水把眼睛冲洗一下吧。)

× Tom has gone to the bed.

✓ Tom has gone to bed.

汤姆已经上床睡觉了。

【简析】go to bed 意思是“上床,就寝”。bed 是抽象名词。不表示某一具体的“床”,故前面不能用 the。类似的短语:go to university(上大学), go to market(去赶集),go to law(控告、诉诸法律),go to school(上学)等。

- × I want to have a bread for breakfast.
✓ I want to have some bread for breakfast.

我早餐想吃些面包。

【简析】bread 是不可数名词,不能用 a 直接修饰,可以说 some bread (一些面包),也可以用量词短语去修饰 bread,比如 a piece of /a loaf of bread(一块/片面包)。

- × Let's get down to our own affairs.
✓ Let's get down to our own business.

让我们做自己的正经事吧。

【简析】作一般性“事务”讲时,affair 和 business 常可互换。比如: Mind your own business (affairs). (少管闲事。) It's a sorry affair (business). (事情很糟。)但 affair 常用来指“重大的或头绪较多的事务”,且用复数。比如: foreign affairs(外交事务), international affairs(国际事务); business 常被解释为与“娱乐、消遣”相对应的“正事、商务”,这时 affair 不能替换 business。比如: Business before pleasure. (先谈正事,再谈娱乐。) *Business Weekly*(《每周商报》)。

- × Heat is the reason of the expansion of matter.
✓ Heat is the cause of the expansion of matter.

热是物体膨胀的原因。

【简析】cause 是指引起某种事情、现象的直接“原因”;而 reason 则表示一种行为、看法的“理由”。比如: There are many reasons for us to do this right now. (我们有许多理由立即来做这件事。)

- × I have caught bad cold.
✓ I have caught a bad cold.

我患重感冒了。

【简析】短语 catch (a) cold 中不定冠词 a 可以省略,但 cold 前一旦出现形容词后,一定要有不定冠词,不可省,如 catch a bad cold 不可说成

catch bad cold; have a cold 中的 a 在任何时候都不能省略。

× In the centre of the park there's a fountain.

✓ At the centre of the park there's a fountain.

公园中心有一个喷泉。

【简析】centre 意思是“中心”，一般强调“点”，用于“空间”，其前不用 in，也可引申使用，指“学术、工农业、商业”等的中心。比如：At the party, Jane was the centre of attention. (在舞会上，简成了大家注意的中心。) Beijing is the centre of economy and culture in China. (北京是中国的经济、文化中心。)

× The children in the remote country still have little luck to go to school.

✓ The children in the remote country still have little chance to go to school.

偏远农村的孩子仍无上学的机会。

【简析】chance 多指“偶然性”的机会，含有无法推测的因素。比如：We mustn't leave everything to chance. (我们不可事事都凭碰运气。) The game is governed largely by chance. (这游戏大部分靠运气。) 用在否定句中比 opportunity 语气重，opportunity 指一般的“机会”，特别是对自己有利的机会。Luck 意思是“运气”。比如：I wish you luck. luck 所指的“运气”可好可坏，要根据上下文来理解翻译。比如：As luck would have it, I didn't pass the final exam. (真倒霉，我期末考试没及格。) As luck would have it, I met that famous scientist and had a talk with him. (我真幸运，遇见了那位著名的科学家，并且跟他进行了交谈。)

× This novel concerns modern school life.

✓ This is a novel concerning modern school life.

这是一本反映当代学校生活的小说。

【简析】concerning 是介词，等于 about；concern 作动词不能解释为“讲

的是…”,不能用来解释书的内容。

× This is a condition which I didn't foresee.

✓ This is something(that) I didn't foresee.

这是我未能预见到的—种情况。

【简析】汉语里的“情况”指某一具体事件时,英语不能用 condition。比如:We should report this to his parents. (我们应该把这种情况反映给他父母。)

× What was the condition of the show?

✓ How was the show?

✓ How did the show go?

演出的情况怎么样?

【简析】事物的发展进行“情况”在英语中也不用 condition。比如:I'd like to know something about your studies. 或 I'd like to know how well you are getting along (on) with your studies. (我想知道一些关于你的学习情况。)

× The conditions of the house are so poor that we can't safely live in.

✓ The condition of the house is so poor that we can't safely live in.

这房子破旧不堪以致我们住在里面无安全可言。

【简析】单数的 condition 表示人或物所处的一种“状态”,其复数形式指比较“笼统的情况”。比如:Conditions have changed greatly since the new manager came. (自从新经理来了后,这里的情况已有很大改变。)

× He was honoured in a number of ways for his contributions in the film industry.

✓ He was honoured in a number of ways for his contributions to the film industry.

他因为对电影事业作出的极大贡献而得到了许多种荣誉。

【简析】contribution 后要接介词 to, 其动词 contribute 意思也是“贡献”等, 结构上一般也要有介词。比如: He contributed his time and energy to this work. (他把时间和精力都用在这件事上了。) Hard work contributed to his success. (辛勤劳动促使了他的成功。)

- × Jane controls this department.
- ✓ Jane is head of this department.

简管理这个部门。

【简析】control 是“操纵、控制、遏止”的意思。不能说“sb. 控制或操纵某一集体”。

- × I control this class.
- ✓ I'm in charge of this class.

我管理(负责)这个班级。

【简析】“负责”同样不是“操纵”或“控制”。但我们说 You'd better control yourself. (你要能控制住自己。) control 可以作名词。比如: The firefighters have got the fire under control. (消防人员已经控制住了火势。)

- × It's cold outside, so you should put on cotton clothes.
- ✓ It's cold outside, so you should put on cotton-padded clothes.

外面很冷, 你要穿上棉衣。

【简析】cotton 意思是“棉花、(棉)布或(棉)线”, 汉语里讲的“棉衣”应是以棉花为填充物的, 译作 cotton-padded clothes, 比如: She is wearing a plain cotton uniform. (她穿着一身朴素的布制服。)

- × There's a new building in the course of construction.
- ✓ There's a new building in course of construction.

有一幢新楼正在建设中。

【简析】短语 in the course of ...意思是“在...过程中;在...期间”;没有定冠词 the 的短语 in course of...意思是“正在...中”。比如:They kept talking in the course of class. (上课时,他们在不停地讲话。)

- × Where is your country?
- ✓ Where are you from? (I'm from England.)
你是哪国人?(我是英格兰人。)

【简析】country 指地理位置上的国家“疆土”。问“你是哪里人?”而不是问“你的国家在哪里?”

- × India is a tropical nation.
- ✓ India is a tropical country.
印度是一个热带地区的国家。

【简析】nation 侧重“人民”组成的国家。比如:The whole nation dropped in deep sorrow at the news that Lincoln was murdered. (听到林肯被谋杀的消息,举国悲痛。)

- × Now the farmers here all grow cereal harvest.
- ✓ Now the farmers here all grow cereal crops.
这儿的农民现在都种粮食作物了。

【简析】crop 指农业上的“庄稼、农作物”或每年种几次的“茬口”;而 harvest 比 crop 正式,是书面语,只用于谷物。比如:oil-bearing crops (油料作物), green manure crop (绿肥作物), young crops (青苗), the two-crop paddy (双季稻)。Most paddy fields here now yield two crops a year. (这儿的大部分水田现在每年种植两茬了。)但我们说 harvest season (收获季节), 比如:Now it's time for Crusoe to gather his small harvest of corn. (现在该是克鲁索收获他那一点可怜的庄稼的时候了。)harvest 可以用在引喻中。比如:This trip has certainly yielded a rich harvest. (我此行收获当然颇丰了。)the harvest of his hard work (他的辛勤劳动成果)。

- × The street is full of crowds on Sundays.
✓ The street is always crowded on Sundays.

星期天街上总是很拥挤。

【简析】集体名词 crowd 指“人群”、“一帮人”，本身有“拥挤”的意思，不能用在 be full of 结构后面。常可当作量词用；a crowd of children(一群小孩)，a crowd of books(许多书)。作动词用时意思是“拥挤”，表示“多，密集而无秩序”。比如：This room is crowded with students. (这房间里挤满了学生。)

- × The father tried to cure his son of his bad custom.
✓ The father tried to cure his son of his bad habit.

父亲试图纠正儿子的不良习惯。

【简析】custom 多用来表示“群体、社会”形成的“习惯”，意思是“风俗”。比如：the custom of giving presents at Christmas(在圣诞节赠送礼物的习惯)，Social customs vary greatly from country to country. (社会风俗因各个不同的国家而区别很大。)也有偶尔用 custom 指个人“习惯”的。比如：His custom was to get up early and have a cold bath every morning. (他的习惯是每天早晨一早起床，然后洗冷水澡。)但 custom 不能代替 habit, habit 指不显露在外表的思想，强调不自觉的、不易破除、已形成自然的个人“习惯”。比如：Such habits are usually formed in the childhood. (这些习惯往往是在孩提时代就养成了。)

- × I don't remember the day of that important battle.
✓ I don't remember the date of that important battle.

我记不清那个重要战役的日期了。

【简析】date 指某事发生的年月日，意思是“日期”；day 是“日子”。比如：I can't say exactly on what day he came. (我说不准他到底是哪一天来的。)试比较：What day is it today? It's Monday. (今天星期几？星期一。)What date is it today? It's May the 4th. (今天是几号？五月四号。)

× We must take deed before it's too late.

✓ We must take action before it's too late.

我们必须立即采取措施,以免为时太晚。

【简析】deed 指“行为、事迹”,有目的而为之的“行为”。比如:good deeds (好的行为);action 侧重指“过程”,可引申为“措施、动作、活动、姿势”等,action 还可以与 word 相对。比如:Actions speak louder than words. (行动比语言更响亮。)

× His book is to a great degree made up of second-hand knowledge.

✓ His book is to a great extent made up of second-hand knowledge.

他的那本书内容在很大程度上是因袭他人的。

【简析】degree 指的是“质”的“程度”,而 extent 在这里指“篇幅、比重”等“量”的程度。比如:To a certain degree,these two phrases are similar. (在一定程度上 这两个短语相似。)by degrees(渐渐地)。

× That makes no differences to me.

✓ That makes no difference to me.

那对我无任何影响。

【简析】difference 在 make no difference 短语里是抽象名词,没有复数形式。作为“差别、差异”解释,difference 是可数名词。比如:We will try our best to diminish the differences between manual labour and mental labour. (我们要努力消除体力劳动和脑力劳动之间的差别。)a difference in character(性格上的差别)。

× I have no difficulties in working out this problem.

✓ I have no difficulty in working out this problem.

我能很容易解出这道题。

【简析】“不费事或毫无困难地做某事”要用 have no difficulty in doing sth., difficulty 不用复数。也可以说:There's no difficulty /trouble in